



Massachusetts Urban & Community Forestry Program

# The Citizen Forester

SEPTEMBER 2012

## Rain, Anyone? Drought, Stress and What it all Means for Your Trees

By Rick W. Harper  
Extension Assistant Professor,  
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Perhaps to no-one's surprise, according to the National Drought Mitigation Center's Drought Monitor

many of us here in Massachusetts are experiencing some degree of drought. As of early August, the entire state of Massachusetts was classified as being "abnormally dry" (D0) with a majority of the state being considered to be in a "moderate" state of drought (D1). Not to be confused with simply high temperatures alone – of which there have been plenty this summer – drought conditions relate more specifically to the state of an extended period of dryness in the environment, which of course may be facilitated by periods of hot weather and low humidity. More formally defined, a drought is a *moisture deficit bad enough to have social, environmental or economic effects*. While certainly there are other areas of the nation in a much more severe state of drought (parts of the high plains and Midwest are considered "D4" or in an "extreme" state, likened to that of the dustbowl era) than we are here in the Northeast, there remain some important considerations as it relates to the environment around us.

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Here in the Northeast, the growing season of 2010 was the hottest growing season on record and also featured precipitation levels that were more than 50% below normal (i.e. drought-like conditions). As early as July, even mature established trees looked like their leaves had been burned with a torch. This sent many species – especially those that were already declining or stressed due to other factors – into a more rapid state of decline and even immediate death. That following spring both municipal and private sector tree care specialists were faced with specimen after specimen of urban trees simply



Foliage of landscape trees depicting severe desiccation / stress conditions in midst of the 2010 growing season. Photo by Cornell University Cooperative Extension - Westchester County.

not leafing out, or attempting to make one last spring "flush" before running the last lap of the mortality spiral. Since growing seasons are not isolated but rather woven together like the pages of a book, we know that the effects associated with an acute extreme heat-drought situation like that of the 2010 season may be expressed by plants some 5 – 10 years after the initial event (George Hudler, Ph.D., Cornell University). Therefore, we should look at the drought conditions that we are currently experiencing this season not as an isolated event, but more of a furtherance of the serious stress event that our trees experienced a couple growing seasons ago.

Whether we care for miles of streets and acres of parks populated with trees or one important specimen on our property, the question remains: what do we do? Like any well thought-out approach, the answer should combine careful monitoring and prescription treatment (to the degree resources allow) with special attention being

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Ornamental trees losing leaves as a result of the extreme heat-drought conditions during the summer of 2010. Photo by Cornell University Cooperative Extension - Westchester County.

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given to the patients that may need it most: new plantings and drought-sensitive species like ornamental cherries (*Prunus* spp.), certain maples (*Acer saccharum*, *Acer palmatum*), eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), katsura (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*), yellowwood (*Cladrastis kentukea*) and amelanchier (*Amelanchier* spp.) to name a few.

As we may know, both allelopathic-generated antagonism from certain turfgrass species and competition for resources like water and nutrients with other plants can be a detriment to tree root populations, so we need to make sure that vegetation within the vicinity of the base of the tree is not present as a competitive factor. Researchers and practitioners alike have long advocated the use of 2-3 inches of mulch around trees (but not contacting the actual stem) as another important method to help preserve soil moisture in the vicinity of the tree roots. Repeated field observations from University faculty has also led to the recommendation to use larger nugget-type mulch, rather than finely shredded-mulches **that may be prone to “knit” together, forming a hydrophobic barrier in the landscape.**

When it comes to watering – the essential ingredient in combating drought stress – it is ideally administered slowly, like a steady rainfall. The use of a gator bag (a perforated, synthetic bag that disseminates an even flow of water) on appropriately sized trees aids this process

tremendously, as does the use of a drip irrigation system on larger specimens. Sampling to a depth of 12-18 inches with a soil core sampler or moisture meter will help to ensure that water is reaching the appropriate depths and give the manager a better idea as to the timing of watering. Additionally, in drought-like conditions, administering supplemental water to new plantings that are in a site for up to 5 years (depending on the specimen and site conditions) may be necessary AND it may be necessary to extend the supplemental watering period into the fall months (October). It is also important to note that whether dealing with young or mature tree specimens, common tree maintenance activities (like pruning and fertilizing) should only be implemented selectively, in very specific situations – if at all, when under drought conditions.

Finally, keeping an eye on trees after they have **been “nursed through”**

a tough growing season is a critical. Canopy thinning and premature leaf drop in following seasons are symptoms that may indicate that the tree continues to suffer the effects of a drought event. Additionally, certain insect and disease pests of importance may be more attracted to a tree that

has been stressed by an event such as drought. These factors combine to make routine monitoring – and good record keeping – all the more important.

*Rick W. Harper is the Extension Assistant Professor of Urban & Community Forestry at UMass Amherst.*

*For more information, readers are encouraged to access the U.S. Drought Monitor map which is jointly produced by the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the U.S. Department of Agriculture at <http://www.droughtmonitor.unl.edu>. This site synthesizes many drought indicators into a single map that identifies areas of the country that are abnormally dry (D0), in moderate drought (D1), in severe drought (D2), extreme drought (D3) and exceptional drought (D4).*

*Thanks to Drs. Nina Bassuk and Brian Kane for their contributions to this article.*



Filling a watering bag in Concord, NC, [www.concordnc.gov](http://www.concordnc.gov)



# Species Spotlight—Kentucky coffeetree, *Gymnocladus dioicus*

By Mollie Freilicher  
MA-DCR  
Community Action  
Forester

Kentucky coffeetree is not a common tree in our urban forests, but is a tough, hardy tree for urban conditions. It is a large tree, growing to 75 feet tall (occasionally taller) and 40 to 50 feet wide. It often has a narrow, open crown and can be somewhat irregular. In winter, its texture can be coarse, but still pleasant. In its native range, it grows in rich bottomlands, but it is tolerant of many conditions, including urban environments, drought, and heat. Its native range is from southern Minnesota to New York and southwest to Oklahoma, although it is rare in the wild and is listed as endangered in New York and threatened in Ontario. It is naturalized outside its native range, including in Massachusetts, and is hardy in Zones 3b-8.

The gray-brown bark has deep furrows that form curved ridges, giving it an interesting look. If you ever took a tree ID course, you may recall Kentucky coffeetree as one of the few trees in the Northeast with bipinnately compound leaves. The tree has alternate leaves with bipinnate, ovate leaflets. Toward the base of the rachis, the leaflets are often simple. It can be late to leaf out in the spring, with new leaves turning dark green in summer. Fall color tends toward yellow, but is not regular. The flowers are dioecious or polygamo-dioecious, greenish, white, hairy, and have four to five spreading petals. They are borne on an upright panicle and bloom in late spring. Female flowers have been said to smell like roses.

Kentucky coffeetree is named for its fruit, a brownish-black, leathery pod that can be five to ten inches long. It ripens in October, hangs down from stalks, and often persists on the tree through winter. Kentucky coffeetree has sometimes irked urban foresters for the litter from

the large leaf (the bipinnate leaf can be 36 inches long and 24 inches wide) and fruit, however there are varieties that are male clones that are fruitless. It can be used as a street tree or as a specimen for large areas such as golf courses and parks. It has no

known serious insect or disease problems. Use of Kentucky coffeetree in urban settings can help boost the diversity of the urban forest, which in many Massachusetts communities, could use improvement. It is not commonly available in the nursery trade (so start asking!), but there are cultivars out there that have been quite successful in urban areas.

The name comes from its use by early settlers as a cheap substitute for expensive and hard to get coffee. The pods were roasted, ground up, and brewed, and although drinkable, real coffee was much, much better and became more available. The seeds themselves were prized and used as buttons or gaming tokens. The raw seeds and leaves are poisonous, possibly containing the alkaloid cytosine, a compound like nicotine. The wood has a grain that has been compared to ash and has been used for cabinets, furniture, building construction and other products. *Gymnocladus* means “naked branch” in Greek. *Dioicus* is related to dioecious (having separate male and female plants.)



Photos: Leaf: [Haywood Community College](#); Flower and bark: [UConn Plant Database](#); Leaf scar and pod: [Virginia Tech](#); Form: [USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Area](#)

# Tree Steward Training, October 19-20

On October 19-20, the annual Tree Steward Training will take place at the Harvard Forest in Petersham. The Tree Steward Training is an opportunity for those interested in getting involved in their community to learn about urban and community forestry. It is also an opportunity for those already involved to hear about new topics and ideas and to meet others who want to promote urban and community forestry in their communities. We encourage individuals, non-profit and community groups, tree wardens, municipal staff, and other interested folks to attend. The training covers many topics including tree identification, soils, inventories, urban forest health, pruning, species selection and planting, inventories, and other special topics by guest speakers. In the past, these topics have included the response to Hurricane Katrina using an urban forestry strike team, how the town of Monson has begun its recovery from the tornado of 2011, working with your utility arborist, and urban orchards.

Tree stewards work in their communities to form tree boards and tree advocacy groups, to educate the public and local officials about urban and community forests, and to help with organizing tree inventories, starting municipal nurseries, developing ordinances, creating tree planting programs, and many other activities. People attend the Tree Steward Training for many reasons. Tree wardens might want to learn about tree inventories or to hear about new pests and diseases urban forests in Massachusetts face. Municipal leaders may want to attend to learn about the importance of their urban forest resource and how their community can work to best utilize the resource. Citizens may attend to network with other people interested in working for trees and to become more prepared to advocate for trees in their own communities. Whatever the reason, people leave the training fired up to better their urban forest with an understanding that includes the biological, environmental, social, and economic factors that influence the urban forest.

Tree Stewards in Massachusetts agree to spend at least six hours volunteering for trees in their community following the Tree Steward Training. Many go on to do much more than that and work to create educational programs or to organize tree planting events or other urban forestry programs. Many states have their own tree steward training programs and in our area, Vermont, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire have well-established training programs that are also open to Massachusetts residents.



## Vermont's program,

called Stewardship of the Urban Landscape (S.O.U.L.), is put on by the Vermont Urban and Community Forestry Program. The class meets for eight weeks, includes some Saturday field sessions, and is available throughout the state through Vermont Interactive Television (VIT). VIT enables participants to attend trainings at various locations throughout the state and to watch the evening presentations remotely. A speaker may be presenting in Brattleboro, but the program is broadcast to VIT studios throughout the state. Through the use of cameras, microphones, and screens, participants can interact with each other and with speakers for discussion and questions. In this way, the program can reach residents statewide.

The Rhode Island Tree Council holds the Rhode Island Tree Steward Education Program twice a year. The course takes place over the course of six weeks, with weekly evening sessions and a couple of Saturday field sessions. Participants learn about tree identification, biology, planting and pruning, pests and diseases, inventory, and other topics. Stewards go on to assist the Council with ongoing programs or they organize plantings, participate in tree inventories, or other activities.

The New Hampshire Natural Resources Steward course is sponsored by the University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension, the New Hampshire Division of Forests and Lands, and Great Bay Community College in partnership with several other natural resources agencies. Trees are one component of this comprehensive course in natural resources. Topics covered include tree identification, fresh water resources, landscapes and habitats, permaculture, soils, tree biology, ecological and sustainable landscaping, working with local government, energy savings, and more. Participants agree to donate 40 hours of volunteer time in one or many focus areas. For **information on New Hampshire's program, contact** [mary.tebo@unh.edu](mailto:mary.tebo@unh.edu).

The Massachusetts Tree Steward Training is the perfect opportunity to learn more about urban and community forestry and get involved in your community.

*This article was adapted from a piece by Alan Snow for The Citizen Forester in November 2007.*

Registration materials are posted on the MA-DCR U&CF website along with additional information: <http://www.mass.gov/dcr/stewardship/forestry/urban/urbanBranch.htm>. For more information on the training, contact [mollie.freilicher@state.ma.us](mailto:mollie.freilicher@state.ma.us), 413-577-2966.



## Welcome Rick W. Harper



You may have noticed a new name on the first page. In August, Rick Harper joined the faculty of the University of Massachusetts Amherst as an Extension Assistant Professor of Urban and Community Forestry in the Department of Environmental Conservation (ECO). Welcome, Rick!

Rick will be spending his time reaching out to urban foresters in the state, teaching, and conducting research at UMass. He comes to us from the Horticulture, Natural Resources, and Environment Program at Cornell University's Cooperative Extension association in Westchester County, NY. There he worked as a Commercial Horticulture/IPM Extension Educator where he lectured at,

and organized trainings for, members of the commercial green industry, wrote publications, and spent the growing season performing both on-site landscape diagnostics for commercial green industry contractors and conducting applied research. Previously, Rick worked as a technician for both the tree care and forest industries in Canada and the U.S. He received his Master of Science in Entomology from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and his undergraduate degrees in Environmental Studies and Forest Management from Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Rick is an ISA Board-Certified Master Arborist and Connecticut Licensed Arborist. Some of the many projects Rick will be jumping into include re-searching the establishment and survivability of newly planted trees in the urban environment, speaking at a number of upcoming events, and creating a new spring course in the ECO Department at UMass. Take a moment to welcome Rick at [rharper@eco.umass.edu](mailto:rharper@eco.umass.edu).

## Growing Greener—USDA announces \$1 million for replanting in the Worcester areas impacted by Asian longhorned beetle

August 20, 2012—In a kickoff event in Worcester, Lt. Governor Tim Murray, U.S. Rep. Jim McGovern, and federal, state, and local officials announced \$1 million in funding from the U.S. Department of Agriculture for replanting in the Worcester County area impacted by the Asian longhorned beetle (ALB). The MA-DCR Urban & Community Forestry Program will administer the grant that will replant trees in areas where trees have been removed in an effort to restore lost canopy.



Above: Officials mulch the ceremonial ginkgo; Top: MA-DCR Commissioner Edward M. Lambert, Jr., addresses the crowd; Right: The kids finish up mulching the ginkgo (with some help from Worcester Forestry later on).



# Growing on Trees

## UMass Extension 2012 Green School—Registration Open

Now accepting registrations - classes start October 31. Green School, a comprehensive 12-day certificate short course for Green Industry professionals taught by UMass Extension Specialists and University of Massachusetts faculty, begins October 31, 2012 in Marlborough, Mass. The curriculum, which emphasizes a systems-based approach to plant care, is based on current research and focuses on environmental stewardship, Best Management Practices (BMPs), and integrated pest management (IPM). Green School runs October 31 - December 12, 2012, twice weekly from 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at the Holiday Inn, 265 Lakeside Ave., Marlborough, MA.

### THREE SPECIALTY TRACKS ARE OFFERED

- \* Landscape Management
- \* Turf Management
- \* Arboriculture - specifically geared toward professional arborists

The full schedule is online at <http://extension.umass.edu/landscape/education/umass-extensions-green-school>.

To register online or to print out a registration form, go to <http://extension.umass.edu/landscape/education/umass-extensions-green-school>

The deadline for applications is October 24. For more information or to have a registration form mailed, call UMass Extension at 413-545-0895.

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## News

### Study Finds with Vacant Lots Greened, Residents Feel Safer

*ScienceDaily* (Aug. 7, 2012) — Greening vacant lots may make neighborhood residents feel safer and may be associated with reductions in certain gun crimes, according to a new study from the Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. Results show that residents living near greened vacant lots feel safer than those near non-greened sites. Additionally, researchers noted that incidents of police-reported crimes may be reduced after greening. The results expand upon previous studies and are the next step in helping researchers understand the full impact of vacant lot greening on crime, safety, and health. Read the complete story at [ScienceDaily](#).

### The Case for More Urban Trees

(July 31, 2012) Kaid Benfield, Director of Sustainable Communities and Smart Growth at the Natural Resources Defense Council, discusses San Diego County's crowd-sourced tree inventory and Washington, D.C.'s, inventory, both of which are available online. Benfield also touches on tree benefits, recent storms and power outages, and the role of trees. Read the complete story at [theatlanticcities.com](http://theatlanticcities.com).

### Green Plants Reduce City Street Pollution Up to Eight Times More Than Previously Believed

*ScienceDaily* (July 18, 2012) — Trees, bushes and other greenery growing in the concrete-and-glass canyons of cities can reduce levels of two of the most worrisome air pollutants by eight times more than previously believed, a new study has found. A report on the research appears in the ACS journal *Environmental Science & Technology*. Read the complete story at [ScienceDaily](#).

### Grand Rapids' Urban Forest Project's online tree map

(August 13, 2012) By Matt Vande Bunte  
GRAND RAPIDS, MI – A crowd-sourced tree map for Grand Rapids [now is online](#) as part of The Urban Forest Project, an effort to increase the city's tree canopy. Anyone can sign up and plot trees from their property or a public space, and can compute a monetary value of a tree by adding information on species and size. "It's a fun way for people to understand the value of their tree," said Steve Faber, executive director of [Friends of Grand Rapids Parks](#), which is leading the project with help from the city and Grand Rapids Community Foundation. Read the complete story at [Mlive.com](#).

# Growing on Trees

## Wild Edibles Walk

September 15, 1-3pm [Copicut Woods](#)

Ever wonder how long you could survive in the woods by living off the land? Well, Southeast Massachusetts is home to more than 150 species of wild edible plants, and late summer is the season of fruits and nuts. From wild grapes and blueberries, to hickory nuts and edible roots, join Education Coordinator Linton Harrington for a walk and an all-natural snack.

Walk sponsored by the Trustees of Reservations  
Cost: Members: Free; Non-members: \$5  
Phone: 508-636-4693 x 13; Email: [kheard@ttor.org](mailto:kheard@ttor.org)

## Asian Longhorned Beetles are Out!

Keep an eye out for Asian longhorned beetle this summer. If you believe you have seen one, please contact the Asian Longhorned Beetle Cooperative Eradication Program at 508-852-8090 or toll-free at 1-866-702-9938. The Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources has a number of flyers on ALB and lookalikes in both English and Spanish available at: <http://massnrc.org/pests/alb/albmedia.htm>.



Photo by Kyle Ramirez,  
[commons.wikimedia.org](https://commons.wikimedia.org)

## More News: Study Suggests Expanded Concept of 'Urban Watershed'

*ScienceDaily* (June 14, 2012) — Within two decades, 60 percent of the world's population will live in cities, and coping with the resulting urban drinking water and sanitation issues will be one of the greatest challenges of this century. A U.S. Forest Service study recently published in *Urban Ecosystems* proposes an expanded view of the complex world of urban water. The study presents a new conceptual framework that addresses characteristics of watersheds that are affected by urban land uses [...]  
Read the complete story at [ScienceDaily](#) and read the Forest Service report on the [USFS-Northern Research Station website](#).

## What's Happening on The Grove?

The Grove is an advertising-free, networking website that is a partnership between the USDA-Forest Service and the Georgia Urban Forest Council. Sign up for free and [join the Massachusetts Grove](#) and read about and post information on tree planting and urban forestry activities in your community. Share pictures or stories from events, post information for an upcoming project, and learn about urban forestry activities in your state and around the country by joining The Grove.

Stories recently posted on the Grove:

[ANSI A300 Adds National Standard for Tree Planting](#)  
[Notre Dame Research into Oaks Helps us Understand Climate Change](#)  
[Drought- Supplemental Watering for Mature Trees](#)  
[London Olympics Art Display Breathes New Life into Importance of Urban Forestry](#)  
[Man Single-Handedly Plants 1,360 Acre Forest](#)

Check in with the Grove as often as you like, or simply receive emails when we make updates to the Massachusetts Grove: [www.massachusettsgrove.org](http://www.massachusettsgrove.org)

## Central Park-- An Urban Oasis

The host of the radio program [Living on Earth](#), Bruce Gellerman, takes a walk with Ken Chaya through Central Park exploring the park history, design, and botanical features. Ken Chaya and Ned Barnard recently completed mapping the trees of Central Park. They identified and mapped all 19,933 trees and resulting in the publication of **'Central Park Entire: The Definitive Illustrated Folding Map.'** [Listen](#) to the radio segment on the [Living on Earth](#) website. Hear Chaya describe the tough urban tree that is hardy, can tolerate drought, compacted soil, air pollution, and people on cell phones.

If you are not familiar with [Living on Earth](#), it is a weekly radio program broadcast on public radio stations that covers myriad environmental topics in informative, in-depth stories. Listen to archived broadcasts at <http://www.loe.org/>.

Current and Back Issues of *The Citizen Forester* are available online:  
<http://www.mass.gov/dcr/stewardship/forestry/urban/citForester.htm>



# Help Protect your Neighborhood Trees from Alien Invaders

By Bridget Macdonald  
UMass Amherst Dept. of  
Environmental Conservation

In the midst of fragmented urban and suburban landscapes, trees, parks and community forests are oases of biodiversity. But because they are surrounded by development, these ecosystems are also more vulnerable to alien invaders that threaten the environment, the economy and human health: non-native plants and insects.

Citizens can play a critical role in the fight against these pests just by being on the lookout in their neighborhoods, and now there is an easy way to identify and report invasive species with the click of a button.

The free Outsmart Invasive Species app, available for **iPhone or Android**, provides a mobile guide to the “Most Wanted” invasive species in Massachusetts, and the tools needed to identify, map and report them. The best defense against these pests is putting the Outsmart app in the hands of people who care about their community forests.

When you find a plant or insect that matches a species on the list, just use the Outsmart app to take a photo that will be automatically tagged with GPS coordinates, and then upload your observation. An expert on the Outsmart Invasive Species Project team will verify the report, and initiate the proper response.

You can also use a digital camera to take a picture of a suspicious plant or insect, and then upload the photo through the Early Detection and Distribution Mapping System website (EDDMaps): <http://www.eddmaps.org/outsmart/join.cfm>

The Outsmart Invasive Species Project - a collaborative effort between the University of Massachusetts Amherst and the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation - was developed to improve invasive-species management in the state. The more people in the field equipped to identify and report invasive species, the better the chances of stopping these pests before they cause serious damage.

**It's a threat that has already hit close to home. An outbreak of Asian long-horned beetle in Worcester in 2008 led to the removal of over 30,000 trees. Invasive plants can also wreak havoc, like the exotic Kudzu vine that has choked out native vegetation across much of the southern United States.**

When an exotic species is introduced to a new ecosystem, it often has an upper hand. Without any natural predators to keep it at bay, an invasive species can easily out-compete native plants and insects for space and resources. But many exotic species are particularly successful at invading because they can take root and thrive in disturbed landscapes as well as natural areas.



That means parking lots, sidewalks, roads, and vacant lots are fertile ground for invasive species, and can give these pests an inroad for infiltrating pristine habitat. Once non-native species become firmly established in this “edge” environment, they begin to creep into adjacent forests and wetlands.

Early detection of invasive species is critical for effective control, so the more people on the lookout the better - particularly people who are familiar with the terrain where outbreaks are likely to occur. Download the free Outsmart Invasive Species app from iTunes

(<http://itunes.apple.com/us/app/outsmart-invasive-species/id499957573?mt=8>) or Google play (<https://play.google.com/store/search?q=outsmart+invasive+species&c=apps>), or visit the project website for more information: [www.masswoods.net/outsmart](http://www.masswoods.net/outsmart).

Bridget Macdonald is a graduate student in the Department of Environmental Conservation at UMass Amherst.



# EAB Workshop at Crane Model Farm in Dalton, MA

The Service Forestry Program of the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) will be hosting a full-day workshop for foresters, tree care professionals, landowners, and licensed timber harvesters on the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB), an exotic forest pest that has killed tens of millions of ash trees throughout the Midwest and Northeastern U.S. Following the discovery of EAB in New Haven County, Connecticut, in July, the threat of EAB to the long-term health of forests in Massachusetts has never been more imminent.

The workshop will be held at the Crane Model Farm in Dalton on September 18, 2012. Experts from the **USDA Forest Service, USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), and key staff from DCR's Service Forestry, Forest Health, and Urban & Community Forestry Programs** will provide a comprehensive overview of the insect pest, the threat to our forests and urban trees, and proactive measures that can be taken now in advance of its detection.

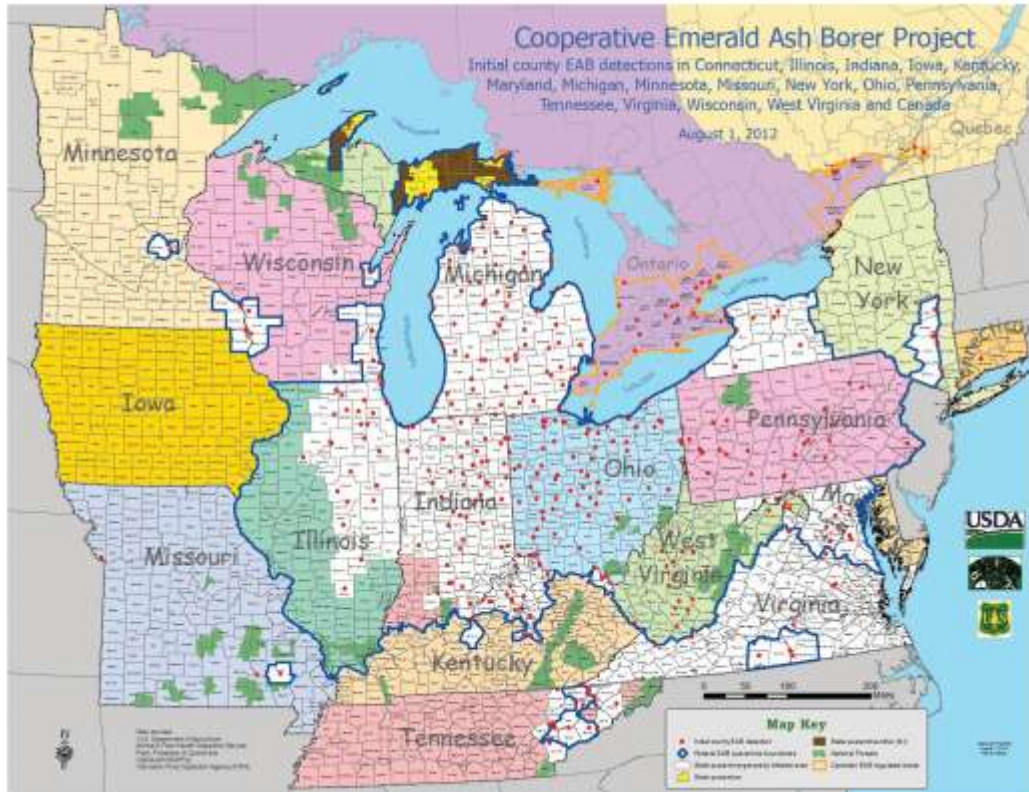
On the agenda:

**Biology & history of EAB • EAB in Connecticut • Silviculture/forest management scenarios • Urban tree mitigation and planning • Landowner's perspective • Legacy of ash in wood products**

Speakers include Stephen Long, co-founder of *Northern Woodlands* magazine; Nathan Siegert, Ph.D., Forest Entomologist with the USDA Forest Service; Patty Douglass, State Plant Health Director, USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS); and key staff from the Dept. of Conservation and Recreation's Service Forestry, Forest Health and Urban & Community Forestry Programs.

ISA, MCA, MA Licensed Forester, MA Licensed Timber Harvester CEUs available.

*This event is being made possible by the Department of Conservation and Recreation's Working Forests Initiative, administered by DCR's Service Forestry Program and the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation.*



Space is limited. Pre-Registration is required. Registration deadline is September 12. There is no fee for the workshop.

Register at: <http://www.mass.gov/dcr/stewardship/forestry/> (Look for the EAB Workshop link) Questions? Contact Peter Grima, MA-DCR Outreach Service Forester at [peter.grima@state.ma.us](mailto:peter.grima@state.ma.us) or at 413-545-5747.

Left: Map of EAB infestations as of 8/1/12, [www.emeraldashborer.info](http://www.emeraldashborer.info)

# On the Horizon

September 18	MA-DCR EAB Workshop, Crane Model Farm, Dalton, MA <a href="http://www.mass.gov/dcr/stewardship/forestry/">http://www.mass.gov/dcr/stewardship/forestry/</a>	November 1	<u>MA Urban &amp; Community Forestry Challenge Grant</u> Deadline
September 20	<u>Southeast Tree Wardens</u> 49th Annual Field Day and Equipment show, Plympton, MA	Nov 8-10	TCIA Expo, Baltimore, MD <a href="http://www.tcia.org">www.tcia.org</a>
September 25	Massachusetts Arborist Association Dinner Meeting, Framingham, MA, <a href="http://www.massarbor.org">www.massarbor.org</a>	Nov 11-13	New England Chapter ISA 46 <sup>th</sup> Annual Conference, Newport, RI, <a href="http://www.newenglandisa.org">www.newenglandisa.org</a>
September 27	At the Root: Air Tools Workshop, Garden in the Woods, Framingham, MA <a href="http://www.ecolandscaping.org">http://www.ecolandscaping.org</a>	Nov 12-13	Society of Municipal Arborists International Conference & Trade Show, Sacramento, CA <a href="http://www.urban-forestry.com/">http://www.urban-forestry.com/</a>
October	<u>NeighborWoods Month</u> <a href="http://neighborwoodsmoonth.org/">http://neighborwoodsmoonth.org/</a>	Nov 14-16	Partners in Community Forestry National Conference, Sacramento, CA, <a href="http://www.arborday.org/">http://www.arborday.org/</a>
October 1	Deadline for Intent to Apply for <u>MA Urban &amp; Community Forestry Challenge Grants</u>	November 27	Massachusetts Arborist Association Dinner Meeting, Framingham, MA, <a href="http://www.massarbor.org">www.massarbor.org</a>
October 5	MCA Exam (first exam under version 2.0 of the Study Guide), Wellesley, MA, <a href="http://www.massarbor.org">www.massarbor.org</a>	Nov 28 - Dec 1	ASCA <u>Annual Conference</u> , Rancho Bernardo Inn, San Diego, CA
October 6-7	<u>4<sup>th</sup> Annual Women's Tree Climbing Workshop</u> <a href="http://www.newenglandisa.org">www.newenglandisa.org</a>		
October 19-20	<u>DCR Tree Steward Training</u> , Petersham, MA		
October 30	Massachusetts Arborist Association Dinner Meeting, Framingham, MA, <a href="http://www.massarbor.org">www.massarbor.org</a>		
October 31 – December 12	UMass Extension Green School, Marlborough, MA <a href="http://extension.umass.edu/landscape/">http://extension.umass.edu/landscape/</a>		

October is NeighborWoods Month. Register your volunteer event and take part in a national celebration of trees. More information at [www.neighborwoodsmoonth.org](http://www.neighborwoodsmoonth.org)

Bureau of Forestry  
Department of Conservation and Recreation  
251 Causeway Street, Suite 900  
Boston, MA 02114

Eric Seaborn, Program Coordinator  
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**If you have a topic you'd like to see covered or** want to submit something to *The Citizen Forester* (article, photo, event listing, etc.), please contact Mollie Freilicher

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